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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1870.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1870. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,150

THE STRATEGY OF BAZAINE.

The fortifications of Metz, instead of being traps for the French army, as the Prussians and their American sympathizers fondly believed, have proven so far to be the real defense of the French capital. The strategy of Bazaine has been perfect. He kept his army at Metz purposely to prevent the victorious legions of Prussia from advancing upon Paris before the French people had recovered from the panic which their defeats at Forbach and Froeschweiler had created. Bazaine from the first did not intend to evacuate Metz. He fought those five battles around Metz with no other object than to give time to Mc Mahon and Trochu to organize new armies. If he had intended to retreat to Verdun or Chalons, the way was then open. Retreating, as he has, without interruption, to Montmedy and Mezieres—those terrible battles were fought, it is—he could have retreated without a day then at all, but he knew the rather he retreated without fighting in the then condition of the army and of Paris, the worse it would be for him. He took a great risk in the shattered condition of his command, but the result proved that his judgment was correct. For every man he lost he made the Prussians lose three, and in so doing he completely disarranged the calculations of his enemy. The King of Prussia doubtless thought it would be an easy matter to dispose of Bazaine while the Crown Prince marched on Paris, but Bazaine frustrated the design and most effectually foiled it. When that was done and when discovered the shattered condition of Frederick and Frederick Charles, he then turned Metz with a sufficient force, placed it under command of the veteran Canrobert, and cut his way through to the line of Chalons—that is, to Mezieres, from 25 or 30 miles north of Chalons, which enabled him to establish uninterrupted communications with McMahon. He was then advancing from Chalons to meet him. A new line was established, instead of fronting to the East as before, with Paris in the rear and the Prussian frontier in front, Bazaine then fronted to the South, leaving Metz and his right on Rheims. Had the execution of these movements the Crown Prince's army did not participate, at all events to any extent. The plan upon which he proceeded, comprising the successes of Steinmetz and Frederick Charles, for as these Generals were defeated yet unable to support his advance towards the capital, the Crown Prince was forced in his march. He then went in person to Pont-a-Mousson—some 50 or 60 miles in his rear—to consult with the Duke and Gen. Moltke. Their decision was promptly made. They knew then that McMahon and Bazaine had possessed their commands and had from 200 to 220,000 men ready to fall upon them. Their business was to prepare for such an attack. There was no time to lose. Couriers were sent to Berlin to hurry forward the reinforcements and the Crown Prince halted if he did not reverse the order of his march.

The result of these movements is the battle of Sunday between Stenay and Verdun which we this day announce in our telegraphic columns.

The Chancellorship of the University of New York, having become vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Eccles, an information has been made to our readers that Professor J. Melville Sanders, whose accomplishments as a teacher and orator are so well known, to allow the use of his name as a candidate for this important post. To the solicitations of friends upon this subject, Dr. Sanders replies:

"Let my sincere thanks for the evidence of the consistent friendship which I have enjoyed for twenty years, conveyed in your kind letter. However alluring a chance of the high position for which your partiality considers me fitted, I feel so compelled to decline them, even if called to me. My life has thus far been devoted to the duties of elementary instruction, and I should be unwilling to accept the higher and more responsible duties involved in the Chancellorship of the University. Be pleased to communicate to other gentlemen who manifested with you in the interest of the University, my obligations for their kind appreciation of my character and qualifications."

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR FIVE DOLLARS.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement, in another column, of the Five Dollar Family Sewing Machine, and the recommendations as to its usefulness there set forth. The way to obtain this machine is to send five dollars to the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, No. 343 Broadway, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION AT MOBILE FOR FRENCH WAR WOUNDED.—The French residents of Mobile have opened a subscription for the wounded French soldiers, under the auspices of the Vice Consul of France at that place, Mr. A. Poitevin. The committee in charge of the subscription consist of the following named gentlemen: Prof. R. Delcazan, Louis Amieres, Mathieu Frazier, Victor Langlois.

We are happy to welcome back from France our good friends and fellow-citizens, Judge Albert Voorhies and Edward Randolph. They arrive after a few months of pleasant sojourn in good condition to undergo the labors of the approaching business season.

Mr. Bernardo Arquebez and Mr. Voorhies with his family have returned by the French steamship Pereire, which left Brest on the 17th and arrived at New York on the 22d, after a rapid passage of eight days fifteen hours.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED TO ORIGINAL COLOR under the operation of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. It contains neither nitrate of silver nor lime, without sediment, leaves no stain on the scalp, no unpleasant odor in the hair. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

PILLS ARE DANGEROUS.—Mothers should not give your offspring doses of Pitcher's Castoria, or Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, for soothing children. Read the advertisement in another column.

FOR THREE DOLLARS.—The *Courrier des Etats-Unis* of the 23d instant, contains a retrospective review of the Sunday sermons of Rev. Father Hecker, delivered in the services of France. They are three brilliant, and our French contemporary, three worthy soldiers of the Roman army, full of bravery and merit, from the most modest grades, possess high ranks. They were named Henry, Aloed and Felix Dousay. Only one of them is left, the eminent commander of the 7th regiment of the French army. Henry Dousay was killed at Solferino. He died with arms in hands, at the head of his company, without having had the consolation to take away with him the assurance of the victory won. He expired when the battle raged hottest. He was Colonel of the 7th regiment of the line. Abel, the French regretted Abel Dousay, was killed at Weissemburg. He was the senior of Felix by seven years. He had been promoted in 1866 to general of division. Felix, brother, he had distinguished himself in Africa. And Aloed Henry, he fell a hero with sword in hand. Expiring, he bequeathed, at least, the supreme consolation that he could be revenged by his remaining brother.

Gen. Sheridan's company having been forced by the French, he has attached himself to the Prussians. It is to be hoped that he will not inspire them with his sentiments, nor induce them to adopt the style of warfare which he carried on in the Shenandoah valley. The most exact order of his principals was contained in the letter justifying the measures of the Pecos Indian.

In taking the offensive, I have to state that it is not my intention to attack the Indians, and if a village is attacked and women and children killed, the responsibility is not with the soldiers, but with the people whose crimes necessitate the attack. During the war did any one hear of an attack on a village by troops commanded by the energetic lieutenant General? Sheridan, without the hope of glory, left the Valley of Virginia to the Valley of Atlanta to see women and children were there."

BY TELEGRAPH.
[To the New Orleans Bee.]

The Franco-Prussian War.

The Expulsion of All Germans Demanded by the French Journals.

The Prussian March on Paris.

The Minister of Commerce Collecting Supplies for the Seige.

A Republican Conspiracy Discovered in South Germany.

Strasburg and Pfalsburg Still Hold Out.

The Prussians Making a Flank Movement on McMahon.

Parisians' Belief of the Fate of the Prussians.

Opinion of Thiers on the Capture of Paris.

Reported Commencement of a Great Battle.

Fight Between French and German Citisens at Lisbon.

Movements of the Prussian Army.

Prince Royal's Army Going Toward Suippes.

Sixty Thousand Reinforcements for McMahon.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 29.—Bois de Boulogne is filled with camps.

The *Moniteur* says: "Six days will be needed for the Prussians to reach Paris; perhaps the Prussian army will arrive sooner. We shall be ready."

The *Opinion Nationale* says Palikao must have entire authority during the crisis and it again demands the expulsion of all Germans from Paris.

The "Observer of War" announces that with the weapons now in reserve in Paris and an immense National Guard in military training to those already under arms.

The Minister of Commerce and Supplies is wonderfully active. He has caused to be collected a quarter of a million quintals of flour, and the fresh vegetables in proportion. Forage is abundant and munitions of war are pouring in. Preparations for defense continue. All French palaces are appropriated for Hospitals.

Russia and England are both strongly opposed to French disembowelment.

Paris is calm and patriotic.

Alsatians are rapidly leaving Paris.

The Jesuits are being abandoned by their guests.

A republican conspiracy has been discovered in South Germany.

Official news reports the Prince Royal's army going towards Suippes.

The Germans are spread throughout Aube, and have abandoned their camps, and are moving toward Sommepy. Twenty-five thousand recently passed Joinville, going towards Wassy and Montierender.

The enemy is advancing to order Metz, from the direction of Mouthons, Grand Pre and Coin sur Iroin, twenty thousand cavalry passed Chalons, going towards Epernay. Strasburg and Pfalsburg still hold out against the enemy.

Paris, Aug. 29.—A fight has occurred at Lisbon between the French and German citizens, in which many were killed.

Prince Napoleon had a long interview with the Austrian Ambassador while at Florence.

London, Aug. 29.—It is rumored that the French Ambassadors have asked the great powers to guarantee the French neutrality.

The *Times'* military articles are attributed to General Burgoyne.

A French frigate is cruising in St. George's channel.

Parisians affect the belief that the Prussians will be caught between two fires and exterminated.

Bismarck's personal train is nearly as heavy as that of King William.

The *Times* says Metz is safe and will be saved, but the removal of the seat of Government is indispensable, owing to the predominance of vile passions, which are irreconcilable with public order and military movements.

The *Times* questions MacMahon's tactics in moving northward, as he might at least have threatened the advancing Prussian columns.

M. Thiers assented at a meeting of the Committee of Defense that the Prussians would never reach Paris without a complete victory over the French army. Even then they would not stay in Paris long.

The Irish war fever is intense. The fund for the wounded rapidly accumulates.

The German bark Texas lately put into a Scottish port for safety.

Gen. Trochu orders all unnaturalized natives and all enemies of the country to leave Paris within three days. They must leave France or go behind the Loire.

London, Aug. 29.—Advices from the scene of war states that the Emperor's headquarters are at Vouziers. It is thought that the crown Prince is moving northward and will encounter MacMahon west of Reims and Epernay. It is said that the French repulsed the Prussians at Buzancy and occupied Vouziers. MacMahon is reported in the Ardennes forest. Bazaine is between Metz and Etain.

One dispatch states that Steinmetz's army is moving northward, pursuing McMahon to prevent him disturbing the Prussians now investing Metz.

Two German merchant vessels took refuge in Yarmouth harbor, and are blockaded by a French iron-clad in the offing.

A German schooner from Brazil was driven into an Irish port.

A Paris letter, describing the preparations for the siege, says: "There are now 200,000 good troops in Paris, and fresh thousands well armed arrive hourly. A new corps from Lyons has arrived.

Gendarmes, policemen, custom-house servants, etc., are coming from all the departments. Eighteen thousand gunners from the fleet are in the fortifications.

The city is swarming with troops, and a strong conviction prevails that the enemy will be checked.

Madrid, Aug. 29.—The Regent and Ministry are in consultation. A *coup d'etat* is daily expected.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 29.—The *Evening Telegram's* special dispatch from London says a dispatch from Montmedy reports that a great and bloody battle commenced on Sunday evening. The Monuson battle is undecided.

Sixty thousand troops, in excellent order, in the forts, passed Soissons yesterday, to reinforce McMahon.

New York, Aug. 29.—A special to the N. Y. *Sun*, dated Arlon via Brussels, Aug. 29, says: The Prussians are making a flank movement on McMahon. McMahon's cripples the line from Rethel to Stenay, leaving on Mezieres, Selan and Montmedy, with the Belgian frontier behind.

The Prussians who were marching on Paris, deployed from Stenay to Troyes, have changed their direction. Instead of going west they are going north. These troops which arrived at Troyes are directed to march in the direction of Reanilly; those around Chalons, in the direction of Suippes; those between Stenay and Varennes, in the direction of Rethel by Grand Prie and Vouzieres, while a strong force is at Dun observing McMahon's left at Stenay; meanwhile strong Prussian columns are advancing from Luneville and Joinville to St. Dizier, where King William was reported to be yesterday.

It is the manifest intention of the Prussians to destroy McMahon as they destroyed Bazaine, then turn their attention to Paris. A great battle will certainly occur soon between Rethel and Montmedy.

The *Sun* does not believe the dispatches from Rethel that McMahon and Bazaine are in communication.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day, over one million dollars. The revenue department refuses to suspend the collection of the special tax on pork packers. The tax from fruit distillation this year is double that of last year.

The decrease of the public debt this month is five millions dollars less than last month.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 29.—The Washington Express train ran off the track to-day. A brakesman and one German were killed, and several passengers were slightly hurt.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.—Evening.—Cotton market steady; uplands 9¾d.; Orleans 9¾d.; sales to-day 12,000 bales, 1500 of which were for export and speculation.

London, Aug. 29.—Evening.—Consols 91¾, 5-20s of 1862, 86¼. Tallow dull at 42s 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 29.—Evening.—Money 4@5. Sterling exchange, 60 day bills, 9¾@10. Gold 116¾@116¾. Bonds closed very dull; 5-20s of 1862, 113¾. Southern securities strong, especially North Carolina's and Tennessee's, closing quiet. Tenn. 6s, ex-coupons, 61¾; new 60. North Carolina 6s, 52¾; new, 33¼.

New York, Aug. 29.—Gold opend lower under an advance of bonds in London, but afterwards rallied to 116¾—was dull throughout the afternoon, most of the business being done at 116¾@116¾.

5-20s of 1862, 112¾; 64s, 111; 65s, 111¾; new issue, 109¾; 67s, 109¾; 68s, 110; 10-40s, 108¾. Vas. 65s; new 65. Lou. old 70; new 64. Levee 6s 73; 8s 86. Ala. 8s 50; 5s 67. Ga. 6s 84; 7s 91. S. C. 6s 64; new 72¾.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Paris, Last Night.—McMahon's communication with Metz and Bazaine is assured, and confirms the French victory at Stenay and Verdun.

The appearance of the enemy between Rheims and Soissons indicate that a wave of the invaders may come upon us by the valleys of the Aisne and Oise. It matters but little by how many routes the enemy comes as the entire circumference of fortifications are formidable.

All the roads have been obstructed, save only the railroads and canals. Many of the gates and posterns have been bricked up. The railroad bridge at Asnieres has been destroyed. Nothing is left to chance.

The Ministry is considering the propriety of removing the Administration to Tours or beyond the Loire during the seige.

London, Aug. 29.—A French war steamer anchored here refuses to obey the official notice received to leave.

The Emperor is at Beathenville, 25 miles north of Chalons.

Marshal McMahon is near Stenay.

The Uhlans occupy Montmedy.

The reports that General Steinmetz has been removed on account of his great losses in men in the fights around Metz, and that his army has been incorporated in that of the Crown Prince, are false.

The Prussians are at Swippe, 14 miles north of Chalons. Three in the valley of the Aube are concentrating at Sommepy.

A dispatch dated Arlon, Luxemburg, Aug. 29, says: "Le Soir says the siege of Paris is deemed inevitable. It even said that the Government prefers that result to a pitched battle.

A special to the Times from Paris says: I have just seen a private letter from Robert Mitchell, late editor of the *Constitutionnel*, to his father, dated headquarters of Marshal MacMahon, Beffel, Thursday. He says: 'You know I was down-hearted when I left Paris at the progress of the Prussians. Since I have been with the army my mind has been completely changed. I am now certain of our ultimate success. Some of our first engagements defeat, our army has never come in contact with the Prussians without maintaining its position and inflicting tremendous loss on the enemy. I say and convey with the Emperor yesterday. He is in excellent health and spirits. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the army. We have (the afternoon taken the direction of Metz, but that is no indication of our ultimate march. Best assured in a few days you will receive news that will surprise you.'

The Duke of Saldana is expected here in a few days, to take the official position as Ambassador from Portugal.

Paris, Aug. 28.—The *Herald's* special says: One hundred and seventy thousand of the Prussian troops have been killed and wounded during the war.

France declines the mediation of Sweden and Norway.

The mother of Christina Nilsson is dead.

Toulon, Aug. 28.—The French frigate Genoque is watching Garibaldi in the vicinity of Genoa.

Paris, Aug. 28.—*via Brussels.*—The stocks of Strasburg, Toul, Thionville and Metz have made no progress.

The capitulation of Bazaine for want of supplies is expected.

Brussels, Aug. 28.—The statement of the *Opinion Nationale* that Steinmetz was beaten by detachment of the Crown Prince on the 24th is not confirmed.

Private telegrams from Berlin say that the Prussians have 250,000 alongside of the railway ready to move across the Rhine to reinforce either of the German armies in case of defeat.

Prussia cannot move troops to the front yet, owing to the difficulty of feeding such reserves.

The King and Crown Prince advance rapidly on Paris.

Immense preparations are made in Paris for a siege. Fifteen hundred guns put in position, and provisions for the population for months, but there are food complaints from the inhabitants because the Crown Prince has been allowed to advance unopposed. There is talk of moving the Government to Lyons. We have no tidings of Bazaine or McMahon. It is believed that McMahon is endeavoring to relieve Bazaine at Metz.

There will be heavy fighting very soon. The Prussians cannot afford this long campaign, but France can.

To-day there are great rejoicings at Berlin, the public processions carrying over 1 mitrailleuse, 23 cannon, and eagles captured from the enemy. The Queen came into the balcony of the Palace, and received the congratulations of the people.

New York, Aug. 29—1 P. M.—Cotton is steady. August settlements are reported at 9c.

Sterling is dull.

Gold rules at 16¾.

Baring Bros. telegraph from London, at 2:30, that no news of the Paris and Metz battles has been received there to-day.

Bonds on the continent are advancing.

New York, Aug. 29.—A special telegram to the Herald from Montmedy, and received to-day, reports a great battle raging there, which was commenced last night.

New York, Aug. 29. — Gaillardet telegraphs from Paris, to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* that the Prussian circle is drawing tighter every day, and that the enemy may be before it on Sunday.

Bismarck, it is said, told King William to continue his march on Paris, and the King replied that he would not stay in Paris, but he would stay in Paris long.

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